§ 22.1035

is disrupted by storms or emergencies or is otherwise unavailable.

- (a) Six month limitation. If it is necessary for a temporary fixed station to remain at the same location for more than six months, the licensee of that station must apply for authorization to operate the station at the specific location at least 30 days before the end of the six month period.
- (b) International communications. Communications between the United States and Mexico must not be carried using a temporary fixed station without prior authorization from the FCC. Licensees desiring to carry such communications should apply sufficiently in advance to allow for the time necessary to coordinate with Canada or Mexico.

§22.1035 Construction period.

The construction period (see $\S 22.142$) for offshore stations is 18 months.

§ 22.1037 Application requirements for offshore stations.

Applications for new Offshore Radiotelephone Service stations must contain an exhibit showing that:

- (a) The applicant has notified all licensees of offshore stations located within 321.8 kilometers (200 miles) of the proposed offshore station, by providing the following data, at least 30 days before filing the application:
- (1) The name, business address, channel coordinator, and telephone number of the applicant;
- (2) The location and geographical coordinates of the proposed station;
 - (3) The channel and type of emission;
 - (4) The height and type of antenna;
- (5) The bearing of the main lobe of the antenna; and,
 - (6) The effective radiated power.
- (b) The proposed station will not interfere with the primary ORS channels by compliance with the following separations:
- (1) Co-channel to a distance of 241.4 kilometers (150 miles).
- (2) If interstitial channels are used, adjacent channels ($\pm 12.5~\mathrm{kHz}$) to a distance of 80.5 kilometers (50 miles).
- (3) Third order intermodulation channels ($\pm 12.5~\mathrm{kHz}$) to a distance of 32.2 kilometers (20 miles).

(4) If the proposed transmitting antenna site is located west of longitude W.93°40′, and within 32.2 kilometers (20 miles) of the shoreline, and proposed use of the channels listed in §22.1007(b), no third-order intermodulation interference would be caused to any base or mobile station using the channels between 488 and 494 MHz.

PART 23—INTERNATIONAL FIXED PUBLIC RADIOCOMMUNICATION SERVICES

FIXED PUBLIC SERVICES

Sec.

23.1 Definitions.

- 23.11 Use of radiotelephone emissions by radiotelegraph stations.
- 23.12 Use of radiotelegraph emissions by radiotelephone stations.23.13 Types of emission.
- 23.14 Emission, bandwidth, modulation and transmission characteristics.
- 23.15 Emission limitations.
- 23.16 Frequency tolerances.
- 23.17 Frequency measurement.
- 23.18 Authorization of power.
 23.19 Use of directional antennas.
- 23.20 Assignment of frequencies.
- 23.21 Communications by international control stations.
- 23.23 Use of frequencies for radiotelegraph communication within the continental United States.
- 23.24 Correspondents and points of communication.
- 23.25 Points of communication, limitations.
- 23.26 Use of transmitters.
- 23.27 Experimental research.23.28 Special temporary authorization.
- 23.29 License period and expiration time.
- 23.31 Period of construction.
- 23.32 Equipment and service tests.
- 23.35 Compliance with tariff requirements.
- 23.36 Posting of license.
- 23.37 Station identification.
- 23.38 Experimental points of communication, limitations.
- 23.39 Antenna structures.
- 23.40 [Reserved]
- 23.41 Quarterly report of frequency usage.
- 23.42 License, simultaneous modification and renewal.
- 23.43 Maintenance tests of licensed stations.
- 23.44 Station inspection.
- 23.45 Operator license, posting of.
- 23.46 Operators, class required and general duties.
- 23.47 Station records.
- 23.48 Content of station records.
- 23.49 Discontinuance of operation.
- 23.50 Place of filing applications; fees and number of copies.